

THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

PRICE 6 CENTS

COAST SEAP FISHING FLEETS REPORT

Union Officials Charge Employers Take Advantage of NRA in Their Dealings With Maritime Workers

Say Entire Strike Could be Settled in 24 Hours if Employers Recognized Their Responsibilities Under NRA and Negotiated With Seamen as Well as the Longshoremen—Former Ask for \$75 a Month Minimum Wages, Which Employers Refuse to Pay.

San Francisco, July 16 (LNS).—Ship owners have forgotten about the New Deal and are taking advantage of the NRA in their dealings with maritime workers, Paul Scharrerberg, representing the International Seamen's Union of America, told the National Longshoremen's Board.

The board, appointed by President Roosevelt, opened its first public hearing in efforts to settle the great longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast and prevent a general strike here. Archbishop Edward J. Hannan is chairman of the board. The other members being Edward F. McGarry, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Oscar C. Quinlan, San Francisco attorney.

"The ship owners refuse to deal with us collectively," Scharrerberg said, "continuing agreement should be made with the individual companies, but they have organized and grind the seamen into the dust."

Keep Wages Low
"They are keeping wages low, conditions bad and lengthening hours through their hiring halls. They organized those who reject the treatment."

POLITICS, REPEAL, STATE OF TRADE, AND WILL ROGERS' VISIT TO STATE CREATE INTEREST THROUGHOUT MAINE

Labor News Staff Correspondent Says Increased Interest Favorable to Repeal is Manifested—Different Unions Expressed Concerning New Deal, But Confidence Continues Favorable to F. D. R. and His Administration—Paper Mill Workers Think Newspaper Situation Could Be Settled if Manufacturers Could Agree.

By JAMES P. CONLON

Will Rogers' difficulty in locating the State of Maine, while on his way from Boston to visit his daughter, Mary, who is summering at Lakeside, reminded me of what a recent newspaper concerning his native State of Vermont.

This occurred while my friend was establishing a monthly magazine in the New England States, which was published in Vermont, and while in the act of appointing a Vermont minister to a prominent Worcester minister, he was interrupted and asked concerning the location of the State of Vermont.

When shown the map, and finding that his native State did not appear there, the bookman became extremely nervous, and was only brought to his right senses by an explanation by the minister, who knew the facts in the case.

My friend and the minister had a great laugh over the incident, and which resulted in the Vermont man receiving a substantial order.

Will Rogers' airplane ride through the State last week proved the event for Maine, and for several days the State was the center of the coming election, which is to be held on the 21st. The general state of affairs, this applying to major industries, and others all helped to make my monthly visit to various parts of the State most pleasant, interesting and productive.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED DEPT. OFFICIALS ASSURED BY GOVT BOARD "MACHINE LOAD" TO RECEIVE FIRST CONSIDERATION

Although Department Conference Decided on Postponement, Impatient Workers Take Initiative and Force Issue—Three Strikes Settled During Week, Which Carried Increased Wages and Improved Working Conditions—Sylvia in Charge of Pawtucket Headquarters—Connolly on Tour for Typographical Union.

(Special to The Labor News)

Pawtucket, July 12.—Headquarters of United Textile Workers of America are in receipt of a communication from Deputy Administrator of the Textile Code Authority to the effect that one of the first acts of the newly-formed Textile National Relations Board named to straighten out what is termed a difficult situation in the woolen, worsted and silk industries, will be to investigate the so-called "machine load" which according to woolen and worsted workers, may become a curse in the industry.

RECOVERY Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Textile and Silk Industries, Agreed Upon at Conferences Between Woolen and Worsted Department Officials and NRA Administration, Held in Washington on Thursday, June 28th.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Administrator for Industrial Recovery, I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations for the administration of such labor agreements arising in the Wool Textile and silk Textile Industries, after the administration of the Code of Fair Competition for those industries subject to Federal order under House Joint Resolution No. 375, approved June 19, 1934.

1. There is hereby constituted a Textile National Industrial Relations Board to be composed of five (5) members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Code Authority, and the other four by the Wool Textile and the Silk Textile Industries, to represent the employers and their interests.

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PAPERMAKERS UNIONS 100 PER CENT UNCLE SAM'S DEBT

Entire Proceedings Want This Action Taken Pending Congressional Measures Fixing Tariff to Cope With Foreign Products

Two Hundred Representatives of Local Unions From All Parts of the State Applaud Justice Pattangall's Address on Progress Made Through Washington Parleys—One Delegation Traveled 400 Miles to Attend Session—Unions Pledged to Unite Forces Morally and Financially to Help in Stabilization of Industry.

Principal among the conferences arranged by the Maine State Federation of Labor as part of the convention program, held in Augusta last month, was one called to discuss the new paper tariff, which brought together more than 200 delegates from all parts of the State.

These came to Augusta eager to hear Justice William C. Patterson discuss the subject, to see what progress had been made in the paper tariff, and to see what determination to do all in their power to help to stabilize the industry. Present in the gathering of more than 200 delegates, were some who traveled more than 400 miles. Those who arrived from the north and west, and as one delegate expressed himself, "traveling four miles is little consequence when we see a possibility for improving an industry upon which depends the livelihood of thousands of people."

Justice Patterson was in the firm, and from the very first moment of his address, he held the closest attention of all his hearers. His experience, shown before taking delivery in detail the difficulty experienced in attempting the alteration of NRA authorities, and how, through friendly advice, it was made possible to secure a personal conference with the NRA, and as one delegate expressed himself, "traveling four miles is little consequence when we see a possibility for improving an industry upon which depends the livelihood of thousands of people."

NEW NATIONAL BOARD BOARD LINES POLICIES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Existing Regional Labor Boards and Labor Relations Boards Will Be Studied in Developing Plan of Action—More Than 100 Cases Pending on July 9th Are to Be Taken Up as Soon as Possible and Scheduled for Hearings.

Washington, D. C., July 16 (APL).—The new National Labor Relations Board will undertake a thorough study of the existing regional labor boards in the adjustment of labor disputes. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the board, said today that while the law was a "quasi-court," states that it can intervene in labor disputes only if requested by both parties. It can, nevertheless, offer to mediate any dispute, which arises.

"We have the power to suggest anything to anybody," Mr. Garrison said, adding that in enforcing the National Labor Relations Act, the decision of the newly created board cannot be upheld by the courts. He declared that it "faces a number of questions of policy which we must deal with at the outset. We must first determine to what extent our board and agencies will attempt to act in a purely mediatory capacity in labor disputes not involving an alleged violation of Section 7 (a) of the Act. We shall, of course, cooperate to the fullest extent with the Labor Department in the enforcement of the law."

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The General Strike at San Francisco

Latest press reports, up to time going to press, were that an action general strike in San Francisco and the ports on the Pacific Coast. Ugly stories are told, and it would be well to know that the 3,000 miles from the scene of action, the strike is not a threat, too greatly on the wild stories which appear in these reports.

It is a certainty that the A. F. of L. is unilaterally opposed to general strikes, and that it is not in accordance with its policy in avoiding any action that is interested in the proceedings. With President Roosevelt greatly interested in the proceedings, and General Johnson near the scene of activities, there is a feeling of certainty that recalcitrant employers will be made to see the value of holding out against a fair and equitable settlement.

Press reports this morning indicate that arbitration is possible and that before The Labor News reaches all its readers, matters will have been adjusted and all affected by the general strike will be back to work pending settlement by arbitration.

JOHNSON WANTS ALL MINOR INDUSTRIES IN ONE SINGLE CODE

Washington, D. C., July 17 (APL).—Which Dr. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, outlined the Government plan to put practically all industries, large and small, under one fair competition. It is the first time under codes with existing related codes or operate under a new code.

According to General Johnson, his plan of administration and involves 262 codes now pending before the NRA, covering practically 90 per cent of the Nation's total employment source. The remaining 10 per cent representing employment in small industries

which are now invited to subscribe to the provisions of the new Basic Code.

The plan of the NRA to complete the codes now pending within 15 days. Such as now pending within 15 days will not be subject to the provisions of the Basic Code.

The Code will be basic, but with the express provision that the rates of wages and hours of work be carried in codes covering related industries. The right of collective bargaining will be recognized, child labor is banned, while the provisions controlling "open shop" practices, "if desired," were described by the NRA as "simple cases."

UNIONIST

DISTRICT VICE PRESIDENT SUMMARIZES STATE BRANCH CONVENTION

By BERNARD C. DOWE, Vice President, Third District, Maine State Federation of Labor.

Reviewing the proceedings of the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, I note a vast amount of important questions concerning the Labor Classes, both the organized and unorganized, were handled in a thorough and efficient manner. This was accomplished by the cooperation of the officers and delegates, having the impression that both were familiar with the principles of organization and workers.

The 1934, or 10th convention, was the largest, I believe, held in several years, a fact group of delegates attending. Many were young in years, and perhaps getting their first insight in regard to life, working and activities of the Maine State Federation of Labor. This fact alone is encouraging as it shows the younger generation to be alert and ready to carry on the good work that was started 10 years ago. I feel that these delegates returned to their respective organizations with a good spirit.

Much praise should be given to the older delegates, older perhaps not in years, but surely in experience. Many of these men made sacrifices year after year in order to represent their local organizations. Standing in the line of their wisdom gained from past years of experience, to the best advantage, they met all the difficult problems squarely and without fear, and worked in perfect harmony to obtain solutions that were the most beneficial to all concerned.

Many different opinions were offered by the various international officers. The NRA was praised by some, condemned by others, this situation naturally being created through the dualism in such a short time, leaves many questions in the workers' minds that therefore were of great concern.

I observed that the Labor Department of the State of Maine, through Commissioner Charles H. Brown, was ready at all times to cooperate with the State Branch. This, I consider one of the outstanding features of the convention, and I surely hope and trust the Maine State Federation of Labor will reciprocate.

The afternoon and evening sessions devoted to the Workers Education Bureau were a success, and brought out interesting and important work that has been and can be accomplished by each and every individual of organized Labor.

The evening session devoted to the Newspaper Industry was the largest attended meeting during the convention. This meeting was made possible through the efforts of the officers of the State Federation. This industry is of vital importance to the people of the State, Maine as well as throughout the operation of the mills for their livelihood, and should be given the most serious consideration by the press.

Many Constitutional amendments were brought before the convention. It is quite natural some were not passed. One of the proposals was of placing The Labor News in every member's home by increasing the per capita tax. It failed to pass because only Labor paper in the State, and endorsed by the State Federation of Labor as their official publication, should be given the support of every organization affiliated with the State Branch through their membership.

Looking over the various reports of the 10th convention, I am convinced that before me: That of delegates' assembling for sound, constructive Labor legislation. This community has its work to do. Every worker in a union. That must be labor's battle cry. That was the RECOVERY

PAPERMAKERS' UNIONS 100 P. C. IN FAVOR OF DECLARING EMBARGO ON NEWSPRINT

(Continued from Page 1)

years ago, the system adopted at that time making it possible to have a new one every 25 years.

Encountering Difficulties

Referring again to the difficulties encountered while in Washington to secure action, Justice Pattingall said he told by friends that he was assured of recognition, the brief which had been prepared especially for the President, was handed to him in person. Through the assistance of Governor Brown, he said, it was possible to secure a 15-minute conference with the President, and which, he said, proved a most pleasant occasion. He said the President promised to give it his most careful consideration, and to have a written acknowledgment regarding its receipt by the President.

To demonstrate the unfair attitude and the lack of patriotism manifested by large publishers, who had been aided by members of the commission by Major Berry, the speaker mentioned three in particular who were foreign newspaper executives. These included representatives of the Hearst publications, the Scripps-Hawley and Black interests.

Publishers Unsympathetic

Present at the conference also were representatives of paper manufacturers, the Printers and Paper Makers' Unions, with Major Berry presiding. The speaker mentioned that he had included the fixing of a fair price for newsprint as a measure of intelligent prevention, with facts and figures, and that he had continued to sell newsprint at present prices which meant destruction of the industry.

At the present time the research staff is making a survey of the total number of teachers employed in kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and high schools. This survey will include the number of teachers, principals, directors, and other administrative heads now employed.

In addition to analyzing the status of school teachers, the Commission will also report on the number of pupils in each school. The pupil-teacher ratio will be studied and the Commission will recommend a pupil-teacher standard as found in the United States.

Wages, salaries, and pay of janitors in the public schools of Maine are also being studied as part of the Commission's comprehensive school finance survey. The Commission, appointed and led by Governor Brown, is examining in detail every phase of the educational system pertinent to the problem of financing the schools. Dr. Paul R. Mort, of Teachers College, Columbia University, is director of the research staff.

George Pine Offers Hope

Judge Pine offered hope that if this plan fails and President Roosevelt should be inclined to declare an embargo against at least a part of the Canadian and other foreign products, some hope lies in the possibility of recovery for making use of Georgia iron, which he said, through the use of chemicals, could be perfected as a paper-making material that will greatly reduce the cost.

It is thought that with this method, the present production facilities of the State Paper Mills would be able to produce 100,000 tons of newsprint in the next few years.

Manufacturers were at first opposed to this method, but now, with the State Paper Mills' competition, and thereby eventually keep under control the entire industry.

Justice Pattingall said Dr. Hurley is expected to visit Maine to demonstrate his plan and to make arrangements for "hooking three mills together" in the State Paper Mills experiment. It was said to be favored by Secretary Lusk as a PWA project, and was a possibility for the State Paper Mills.

That Maine has "taken it on the chin" and that the situation is the concern of the people. He said all the big companies operating in the State have been "in the red" for several years, and some could exist as long as they have longer this condition can continue.

Canadian Mills Booming

Justice Pattingall's address was liberally applauded, and following which there were numerous questions, one of which concerned Canadian production, where it is said newsprint mills are exempted to recoup strike losses in denied Employer.

H. O. King, NRA Division Administrator, has denied the application of Cleveland Worsted Mills, Cleveland, Ohio, for an exemption from the machinery hour limitation of the code for the wool textile industry.

The management of the mills had explained that one of the results of a strike in March was marked decrease in production and the request for permission to operate the machines longer hours was made to enable the company to meet its trade requirements.

The code authority and the advisory boards took the position that the granting of the exemption would tend to establish a dangerous precedent. It held that if an employer knew that it would be possible to secure an exemption to make up for time lost by a strike, there would be less incentive for him to prevent them from a prompt settlement when they do occur.

OAKLAND

MAINE TEXTILE COUNCIL, AT MONTHLY MEETING, CALLS UPON EMPLOYERS TO AID MOVEMENT TO LESSEN "MACHINE LOAD"

The six-point program adopted by the Woolen and Worsted Department of the United Textile Workers of America, and the result of the conference held in Providence on July 1st, was the principal subject of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Maine Textile Council, held in Oakland last Saturday afternoon.

The appointment of a Labor Relations Board by General Johnson for future planning of the industry was declared highly commendable and officers of the international union were praised for their activities in behalf of the rank and file to better their conditions, this applying in particular to the present vigorous campaign to lessen the "machine load."

Stirring addresses were made by George Horner, Riveter, and Joseph Poirier, who outlined conditions as they apply to the New England textile district. Mr. Riviere's address referred in particular to the NRA and what it has done for the workers through the establishment of minimum wages, and maximum hours, which he said had furnished a stimulus for workers to move the balance of their problems.

A move started for getting out a program to have the activities of the Council, did not materialize. It was agreed this morning that with the progress of The Maine State Labor News, which is doing vigorous service for the entire Labor movement in the State.

Resolutions endorsing the activities of the U. T. W. in an effort to improve conditions in the industry, with special application to lessening the "machine load" and calling upon employers to cooperate in the movement to stabilize the industry, follow.

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America, in order to secure a national movement to stabilize working conditions and wages in all branches of the textile industry, and WHEREAS, The textile workers of the State of Maine will be assisting.

Novelty Workers' Meeting July 19

Oakland Federal Union of Novelty Workers, organized recently, will meet Thursday evening, July 19, at 7:30 p. m. Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, will be present and assist the local in outlining a plan of organizing activities.

Secretary Burgess said that while arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day are far from complete, he assured Secretary Burgess of the State Branch that the committee is on the job, and that full details concerning the celebration will be furnished for publication in the August issue of the Labor News.

Following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President, John D'Avignon, Paper Makers' 25; vice president, Cecil B. Lee, Paper Makers' and Paper Mill Workers' 25; corresponding secretary, J. B. Bupp, also of Local 25; financial secretary, Edward Labrecque, Paper Makers' 9; treasurer, Alton Bulger, Local 27; secretary-at-large, Walter Maymone, Local 26.

Trustees—Isaac Bueche, Local 22; George Chambers, Local 22; and James Caliendo, Journeyman Barbers' 10.

Present also at the organization meeting of the new central body were

Delegates James McInnes, Charles McHale, Charles Poirier, representing Local 8; Harry Gagnon, Local 22; Wilfred Hamel, Local 25; Arthur Williams, Henry Halsey, Alvin Gagnon, and P. Bulger, Local 26; and Louis Smith, Local 10.

Those who will benefit by the stabilization of working conditions and wages Therefore:

Resolved: That we endorse this movement and pledge ourselves to give it all possible support and call upon the unorganized textile workers of the State to join our organization in order to extend their support to this movement, and if further.

RESOLVED: That we call upon the textile manufacturers of our State to support this movement for stabilizing the industry.

WHEREAS, The work load that now exists in the textile industry is the worst exploitation that the textile workers have to contend with, and WHEREAS, This extreme load imposed upon the workers is detrimental to the industry because it results in waste and inferior production, be it

RESOLVED: That we call upon the Textile Relations Board which has been appointed to consider reduction of the machine load, that they speed up their activities so that the load may be reduced at the earliest possible moment, so that the industry and the workers may soon benefit by this new development which is so necessary.

The meeting was held in the rooms of Cascade Local 1742, and it was voted to hold the next meeting August 10th, at North Waverly.

President George T. W. presided.

PITTSFIELD

George Jabara, organizer for the Maine Wool Textile Division of the United Textile Workers of America, held three meetings recently.

At the meeting held on July 10th, which was well attended, there were several signed application blanks, and there is every indication that a good local union will be organized in a short time. The next meeting will be held Friday, July 13, at four p. m.

At a previous meeting, the local requested the presence of Organizer Herve A. Riviere, but he sent George Jabara in his stead.

Vice President Peter Welch expressed the opinion that all employees would be in the new union within two or three weeks.

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We Guarantee Satisfaction and Assure Our Customers of Fast—Careful—Efficient Service.

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74 LINCOLN STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

AVOIDANCE OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED STRIKE HINGES ON "MACHINE LOAD"

(Continued from Page 1)

was said had constantly increased since the NIRA went into effect. "Let's have immediate relief from this abominable system, which is taxing our very existence," said one delegate, "and we'll take care of the rest and other conditions later. Not only is this contemptible system injurious to our health, but it is keeping many workers out of employment."

While the discussion became heated at times, all speakers fully recognized the seriousness of the situation, and their arguments were such as to make a deep impression on all those present. It was clearly brought out that to permit present conditions to continue any longer, matters would go from bad to worse, and that the time for remedying these evils is now. To permit further delay, many delegates, many in putting the program into effect.

"We have been successful in getting many thousands in our organization who feel the urge to bring about an immediate remedy of present conditions, and there is danger that if we fail to carry out our contemplated program, we may not be able to hold our lines intact."

Remedy Evils Through Organization. "Oh, I fully realize that the district is not 100 per cent organized," said another delegate, "but let me tell you, brothers and sisters, that this isn't the fault of these unorganized workers. For months, they have been clamoring to become organized. They know that only through organization which crept into our industry during the depression, and had conditions been such that we could get to them, there would have been no doubt but that they would have been organized thoroughly before now."

"Notwithstanding this," he said, "I feel confident that if we had carried out our plans to go on strike on July 1st, these many thousands of unorganized workers would have joined the 'big parade'."

"I am favorable to postponing action," said another delegate, "and I desire to express my appreciation for the splendid manner in which we were represented in Washington by officers of the Department, who, I think, did the best they possibly could under the circumstances, but I am unqualifiedly opposed to any further postponement. In fact, I am opposed to setting any date for future action, believing that it is unwise to secure immediate action on lessening the machine load our officers will carry out our wishes and call a strike immediately."

Willing to Join. Delegates, representing sections of the district which are not as thoroughly organized as others, expressing their views more moderately, and who favored sufficient time for the Woolen Industrial Relations Board to function, however agreed that dissatisfaction expressed by groups of unorganized workers indicates their willingness to join a general strike if one is called.

signatures to John a general strike if one is called. The eagerness for becoming part of the labor movement, it was said, had been fully demonstrated during the past two weeks, when thousands of a campaign conducted by U. T. W. organizers in their districts since the strike was decided upon at the Worcester conference on June 15th.

The special conference was opened by President William Dunlap of Rockville, Conn., who, after explaining details concerning that which brought about the Washington conference and the order creating the Industrial Relations Board in the woolen and worsted industry, and conditions under which the board is to act. (The order is in full form on page 1.)

"In this order," President Dunlap said, "you have seen several of the most important portions in our statement program, and with a representative of Labor on the Relations Board, including President Dunlap, the official feel confident that something constructive will result from the conference."

Give Board Time to Function. "We must remember that it will take some time before the board can be organized and get into smooth running order," he said, and counseled patience, expressing the hope that not only the machine load, but other deplorable conditions existing in the woolen and worsted industry will be remedied.

President Dunlap, who was followed by Secretary Ira Dickens and Organized Joseph Sylla, who were the representatives of the Department at the Washington conference, all assured the delegates that the agreement entered into was incident to the acceptance of the Department at this conference, and that upon this decision rests the entire matter of procedure.

"It is our belief that the matter is considered of such importance that we have no doubt but that the Textile Industrial Relations Board will get to work at once," Mr. Dunlap said, "and that the make-up of the board, with two of our members on it, will see to it that the work is started at once. All three members of the conference board counseled patience, stating that if the strike action is carried out as per schedule, it will be necessary to take the same means as already taken by the committee to bring about a settlement, providing employers resort to this means of settlement."

No Individual Settlement. It was pointed out that there can be no individual settlement—that any attempt made to improve conditions will include the entire industry. However, it was said, the mills against which the stretch-out system exists to the greatest degree will be the first to be taken up for consideration. In this particular instance, the workers are assured of quick action, as not only are they aggrieved but a goodly number of manufacturers, who suffer considerably from unfair competition.

welcome the activities of the Department, which took the initiative in this union work, to reduce the machine load.

One delegate said that while he is willing to go along with the Administration, he is greatly appreciative of what had been done in bringing about recovery, the fact remains that the industry in the textile industry which can only be remedied by collective action and the fact remains that the industry would have been completely tied up. He said he disregarded statements made by some owners of unorganized mills, that their employees "would not join the strike." "I made a thorough canvass of the industry during the past month," he said, "and I know the tenacious of these workers are only waiting for an opportunity to demonstrate their contempt for those employers who, in their eagerness for more profits, are treating their workers like slaves."

Opposed to Postponement. A Connecticut delegate, who said he had been instructed to oppose postponement, said he couldn't wait to wait the 500 members of his local union would do so on July 2nd. He said the NIRA is organized 100 per cent, and that the machine load which is their principal grievance, must be lessened. He lauded the fact that Vice President Dunlap had named a member of the Relations Board, and that the fairness that may be expected from his activities may serve as a good argument for restraining his members from going on strike on Monday.

It was said the woolen and worsted manufacturers will be called into groups, and by this means it is hoped to accomplish results quickly. In this connection, it was announced the board had already taken up one group, in the complaint of several mills, where employees had been on strike for several months.

A delegate who had been listening attentively to the discussion, said he wondered if the results of these efforts would be any better than what had already been accomplished for the stretch-out system. He said the Relations Board in this industry has been formed, and he was confident that it would be able to handle the situation.

Here President Dunlap called for expressions of opinion and, one after another, delegates representing the 65 local unions present gave their views on the subject. With the exception of a few delegates, who rejected the agreement, all expressed willingness to accept the schedule. The prevailing opinion was that the time is left to the T. W. organizers to try to assist unorganized groups in carrying out the organization campaign before the strike.

Asked by a Lowell delegate as to why silk had been included in the strike, President Dunlap said this was done to facilitate matters, but that there was no connection between the two industries.

Another delegate was severely critical against the administration because of the appointment of men on code authorities who possess little or no knowledge of the industry.

knowledge concerning the industries they are serving.

A delegate representing a Maine local union said that while the industry is only partially organized in that State, the workers fully realize the time has come when they must take action. He said that in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, he had seen the workers in the mill, and he was entirely sick of it. The manufacturers have been striking the last few years, because of the depression, have been making intolerable and have treated them in a way nothing less than a general demonstration will bring about an improvement in their conditions. He said that New England has learned a lot since the U. T. W. started its organizing campaign more than a year ago, and now as a way out of their difficulties, they have been forced to accept a plan which will give them a voice in the industry and in the future years, are demonstrating their independence.

He favored making the time of postponement only one week, and by this means, teach those employers who would like to delay, and determine to better their conditions, a real work-out.

A Worcester delegate thought legal counsel should be sought in case strike action is taken, and suggested that the department officials get in touch with the Workers Education Bureau, whose officers express a desire to be service to local unions in this and other respects.

While there had been no objection expressed against accepting the agreement, the Vice President, was unanimous in the understanding, of course, that Department officials not to the stretch-out system at once, and for the Executive Board to call a general strike unless this matter is settled to within a reasonable time.

So that no doubt may be left in the mind of anyone regarding the confidence, expressed in President Dunlap and all members of the Executive Board, a vote was taken as to a mark of respect and confidence in their ability to properly administer the affairs of the Department, with the unanimous vote of the delegates, it was referred to as the most important held since the formation of the Department.

While some of the delegates left for their homes somewhat worried as to how their local would feel over postponement, all, however, were of the opinion that the action taken was the best under the circumstances. At a meeting held at the Executive Board following the conference, it was announced that the Executive Board, through the efforts of the T. W. organizers, had been able to assist unorganized groups in carrying out the organization campaign before the strike.

The following letter, received by organized Sylla and read at the conference, referred to the press release concerning the appointment of Robert W. Hirsch as chairman, and Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the U. T. W. organizers, to assist unorganized groups in carrying out the organization campaign before the strike.

National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1934.

Mr. Joseph Sylla, 194 Waseka Ave., Barrington, R. I.

Dear Mr. Sylla: At the request of Mr. C. I. Silas, Assistant Secretary, I am sending you herewith, via Special Delivery, copy of Press Release No. 512.

Very truly yours, M. G. O'NEILL, Secretary.

RELEASE NO. 512

National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1934.

Hugh S. Johnson announced today that a threatened strike in the woolen and worsted industry would be postponed to July 1st, 1934, and that the industry would be allowed to continue to operate until then.

Following his announcement, Johnson said that he had received a letter from the Textile Workers Union of America, which had been signed by the union's president, Arthur Howe, chairman of the Wool Textile Code Authority.

Johnson said that he was very sympathetic to the workers of the wool industry, and that he was very sympathetic to the workers of the wool industry, and that he was very sympathetic to the workers of the wool industry.

The chief labor complaints, reported at the three-day conference, were the "stretch out" in various mills was too heavy. Other problems mentioned were the alleged inequalities in wages between employees of different plants of the same industry.

The union also complained of discrimination against the "stretch out" in various mills was too heavy. Other problems mentioned were the alleged inequalities in wages between employees of different plants of the same industry.

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nomination by the Labor Advisory Board, NIRA, to represent the employees. The fifth member is Dr. Hirsch, the impartial chairman.

MACHINE LOAD FIRST

(Continued from Page 1)

to the workers against the industry. According to Organizer Joseph Sylla, who is at present in charge of the campaign, the Textile Workers Union of America has been successful in securing the support of the workers in the industry.

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Of course Dad's a fine fellow and deserves a comfortable, well-lighted chair. But how about Mother and the rest of the family—are not their eyes worn as much as his? So why not have a well-lighted chair for everyone? Then you can all enjoy many happy evenings at home. Good lighting costs little and pays for itself many times over in real home comfort and convenience.

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Past Few Months Reflected by Increase
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LEWISTON CARPENTERS MAY OBSERVE LABOR DAY WITH PARADE; COMMITTEE NAMED TO CONSIDER AND REPORT

Members of Lewiston Carpenters Local 408, at their next meeting will act on recommendations from a special committee named at the July 15th meeting to consider various ways as to how Labor Day should be celebrated.

Among the methods favored by the committee, of which G. W. Hays is chairman, is the parade feature. News from all parts of the country is to the effect that trade unions which

have not had parades for many years are to revive this old custom this year, and it is possible the committee will include this in their recommendations. As the result of a vigorous organizing campaign conducted in the twin cities during the past year, the local labor movement has been augmented by a large number of young workers, among whom are many who are enthusiastic to celebrate Labor Day with a parade. For the past part, these

are too young to recall the spirit manifested by their elders when Labor Day parades were in their heyday of popularity, and opinions expressed by these, greatly encourage members of the committee to make a try of it this year.

Because of the many new things which have attracted working people since the automobile came into its present popularity, and which made it possible for workers to spend their work-week end of the city, parades of this kind have not been well attended. Hence, the hesitancy on the part of leaders in labor, fraternities and other societies to sponsor this form of celebration.

But an entirely different situation exists this year. Prompted by the N.R.A. which put the spirit of organization in labor, fraternities and other societies to sponsor this form of celebration.

(Continued on Page 11)

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Rockwood's Cocoa, 2 lb. can 15c

LAUNDRY SOAP, Big Ben, large bars 3 for 10c

LIGHTHOUSE CLEANSER 3 for 10c

RED BREAST SALMON 15c

California Sardines 3 for 35c

14-Lb. Can Norwegian Sardines 5c

In Olive Oil Oxford Beans, tall can 10c

Korpack Crab Meat 18c

**EXTRA SPECIAL
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51c**

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